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VOL. I NO. 38

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1946.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## RUSSIA CHALLENGES GIVE PALESTINE HER INDEPENDENCE

### AMERICA ACCUSED OF INCONSISTENCY

### DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS ON TRUSTEESHIP ISSUE

**NEW YORK, NOV. 11.—**SOVIET RUSSIA CHALLENGED BRITAIN TO GIVE STRIFE-TORN PALESTINE INDEPENDENCE OR UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Nikolai Novikov, accused the United States, Great Britain and South Africa of delay and inconsistency in drafting regulations for trusteeship. The delegates of those three nations issued blistering counter-charges.

The flow of heated words from the "peacemakers" was not interrupted for the traditional two-minute silence in honour of the war dead.

Chief developments at the meeting were:

M. Novikov, in a speech of nearly an hour's length to the Trusteeship Committee, said the British failure to propose trusteeship for Palestine raised the question of reasons that the British gave for "avoiding" such action. The British delegate said Britain would take no action on Palestine until after the Anglo-American inquiry and negotiations with Arab and Jewish leaders.

The Soviet Ambassador accused the American delegate, Mr. John Foster Dulles, of "inconsistency." Mr. Dulles, in turn, accused the press immediately after M. Novikov's speech, accused Russia of preferring to enter a legal morass which would jeopardise the establishment of the trusteeship system.

M. Novikov described South Africa's proposal to annex South-west Africa as a "flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and said Russia must reject the proposal. Field Marshal Jan Smuts, South African Premier, later called M. Novikov's statement an "insult to South Africa" and a "piece of crude propaganda intended to inflame the emotions of the uninformed and unthinking."

The American delegation announced its "almost final decision" on the Spanish issue was to oppose strongly a diplomatic and economic break with the Franco Government, because it might be unsuccessful or lead to civil war. This is sure to precipitate another fight with Russia and other Eastern States—notably Poland and White Russia—who favour action against Spain.

Britain is known to hold the same views as the United States. M. Novikov's long-awaited statement on the Soviet stand on trusteeship (Continued on Page 4)

### Detectives Search Epping Forest For Murder Clues

**LONDON, NOV. 11.—**Scotland Yard detectives were to-night hunting for clues to help in their enquiries into the murder of 24-year-old Kenneth Golden, former Royal Air Force man on demobilisation leave, who was killed by a masked gunman before the eyes of his fiancée in Epping Forest.

The police believe the murderer was a loiterer intending to extort money from a couple lingering in a parked car in the forest at night. The police to-night appealed to the public for assistance.

A number of young men known to the police as visitors to the forest were questioned to-day, while squads of detectives combed the forest near the scene of the shooting on Saturday night. Twelve to-day, the murdered man's fiancée, 22-year-old Jacqueline Blund, teacher, was clearing police cars to the police station where she made statements, which convinced the police that the crime was not premeditated and that the murderer was unaware of the identity of his victim.—*Reuter*.

**LONDON, NOV. 11.—**Mr Robert Scott, Financial Secretary of Palestine, has been appointed Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, in succession to Mr H. L. G. Gurney, whose appointment as Chief Secretary of Palestine was announced last September.—*Reuter*.

## NO DECISIONS BY BIG FOUR ON PEACE TREATIES

**New York, Nov. 11.—**The Council of Foreign Ministers meeting here to-day failed to reach a decision on the British demand for compensation to foreign oil companies with pre-war interests in Rumanian oil.

It is understood that Mr Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, pressed strongly for separate clauses in the Rumanian treaty covering compensation but this was opposed by Mr James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, and M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who said the matter was already covered in other articles of the draft treaty.

Neither was a decision reached on the British request that Rumania should provide compensation for foreign-owned ships damaged or lost during the war.

The Foreign Ministers then discussed the Bulgarian Treaty but did not touch on the Bulgarian-Greek frontier question.

Mr Bevin wanted the insertion of a clause in the Bulgarian treaty dealing with discrimination against racial minorities, but after some discussion he did not press the matter, it was understood.

No decision was reached on whether or not Bulgaria should be allowed to possess a fleet of torpedo boats.

The Foreign Minister then dealt with the Bulgarian reparations to Greece and Yugoslavia. Britain and the United States asked for £30,000,000 to be divided equally between Greece and the Yugoslavians. M. Molotov, however, said that £6,000,000 would be enough.

"This is a strange situation," M. Molotov said. "Yugoslavia has declared she is satisfied with £4,000,000 yet you are trying to force her to accept more."

Mr Bevin replied: "In that case, the matter is very simple. Let Yugoslavia have £4,000,000 and Greece can have the rest of the £30,000,000." M. Molotov then suggested that the total of £30,000,000 be a compromise, but Mr Bevin said that it was impossible to accept less than £15,000,000 for Greece.

No decision was reached on the minor annexes of the Bulgarian treaty dealing with foreign property rights, transit facilities and the Danube.

The Ministers also discussed the Bulgarian-Greek frontier before adjourning.—*Reuter*

### Bid For Power By Communist Party In France

**Paris, Nov. 11 (UP).—**The French Communists who wrested control of the French Government away from Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement in Sunday's legislative elections announced early this morning that the Communist Party was ready to assume all its responsibilities, which is interpreted as a bid for power as the strongest single party although lacking a majority sufficient to govern without coalition.

The first consequence is expected to be M. Bidault's resignation as Premier and his withdrawal from the Big Four consultations in which he is represented in New York by his deputy Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville. Communist assumption of power would enable them to send their own representative to the Big Four and Security Council thereby strengthening the Russian position especially in the negotiations of the five satellite treaties and the future peace treaties with Germany and Japan.

It appeared certain to-day that M. Bidault would be replaced as President and most likely would resign his posts as Premier and Foreign Minister. Although he previously had accepted the portfolio of Foreign Minister in a government in which Communists held the largest number of seats it was not expected he would accept a post in any new government. In earlier conversations he indicated he would not go to New York to take part in the United Nations and Foreign Ministers meeting unless his party obtained the majority in yesterday's voting.

M. Maurice Thorez, French Communist Party chief, who before Hitler's blitzkrieg deserted from the French Army across Germany to Moscow where he spent the war, will demand the premiership for himself.

### OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM ARMY

**Berlin, Nov. 11.—**Capt Colla Rodney Park, of the Black Watch Regiment the 21-years-old son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park, and Lieut John Armstrong of the 14th Hussars, who recently pleaded guilty at a court martial at Ischl, Prussia, to charges of gross negligence leading to manslaughter of a 10-years-old German boy, have been dismissed the Service.

The findings of the court martial held on October 7, were made known to-day. The court was told that after drinking whiskey and wine, the officers fired long bursts from the guns of an armoured scout car and the boy was killed.—*Reuter*.

self and the right to form a new French Government under Communist leadership as a result of Sunday's election, the Party spokesman said to-day.

The immediate possibilities for the formation of a new Government as foreseen by French political experts included:

1. Coalition of Communists, Socialists and the Left Republican Union under Communist leadership—revival of the old 1936 "Popular Front";
2. Coalition of all Right-wing parties and the Left Republican Union under Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Movement in a sort of "Anti-Marxist Front";
3. Renewal of the coalition of Communists, Socialists and Popular Republicans which has ruled France for more than a year.

**Sharp Cleavage Likely**  
Paris, Nov. 11.—A sharp cleavage between the Left and Right appears likely in the new French National Assembly as strong Communist and Right-wing gains piled up at the expense of M. Leon Blum's Socialists and MRP (Progressive Catholic Party).

The latest figures: for 592 seats out of 618 in the National Assembly, Communists the strongest single party with 172 seats, closely followed by the MRP with 163 and

(Continued on page 4)

## BRITAIN TO



The released paratroopers from Kluang prison camp line up for "our first decent meal in five months," at Ha Nee Soon Transit Camp, near Singapore. The meal: Roast beef, creamed hotted potatoes, carrots, jam tart, cheese savoury, fresh pineapple.

### Only Three Days' Food Stocks In British Zone

**Stuttgart, Nov. 11.—**The Anglo-United States bi-zonal talks on the food crisis in the British zone of Germany, held yesterday and Saturday, will be continued in Berlin this week when leading officials of both zones will meet in conference, it was learned to-day.

The entire North Rhine and Westphalia area now has three days' food stocks in hand. The food crisis, though primarily ascribed to the United States wartime strikes, was precipitated by the Canal, which links the Rhine and the explosion of an old bomb in Herne Weser Rivers, it was stated at the bi-zonal talks.

The explosion blocked the important waterway carrying supplies to a number of large cities, notably Dortmund, on the fringe of the Ruhr area. Herne Canal is not expected to be reopened until November 20. Owing to the relatively small stocks available in the American zone, it is considered here that the crisis can be solved only by diversion of shipping now being used to bring food for the American zone.

From Dusseldorf, a Reuter report states that the food crisis there took a slight turn for the better to-day with news that 18,000 tons of biscuits are due to arrive in the Ruhr area.

The latest improvement is only temporary and informed quarters on the spot still believe that the only way of averting the beginnings of starvation among millions of Ruhr industrial workers is to divert food ships from Britain.

More queues formed outside food shops in Dusseldorf and other Ruhr towns to-day and several cases were reported of women fainting from hunger in the queues.—*Reuter*.

### Arsenal Beaten By Paris Racing Club

**Paris, Nov. 11.—**Racing Club de Paris beat Arsenal, English First Division side, two goals to one to gain the first victory in the renewed soccer series between these teams. Eleven games have been played since the series started in 1930, the Arsenal winning eight and the Racing Club one, with two drawn.

Seventeen thousand people watched to-day's game which was played in a drizzle.

All the scoring was done in the first-half—Morel, outside-left, and Vanst, outside-right, for the Racing Club, and Lewis, centre-forward, for the English side. The first-half play was a fast end to variety, with both goal-keepers

### Russia To Take Part In Control Of Ruhr

**Leeds, Nov. 11.—**Britain is ready to agree to Russian participation in the international control and supervision of German industry in the Ruhr, according to the diplomatic correspondents of the leading North of England Conservative organ, the Yorkshire Post, in a London dispatch.

The correspondent says: "When the Foreign Ministers begin their discussions on Germany on November 20, Mr Bevin will, I understand,

### SABOTAGE IN SAXONY FACTORIES

**Berlin, Nov. 11.—**Two more factory fires, believed to be the work of sabotage arson groups operating in Saxony, in the Soviet zone, were reported from Dresden to-day.

The factories were the Claus Spinning plant, near Kricha, and the Hoechst Cellulose Works at Elba. The outbreak at the Hoechst works was the second in ten days.

Five other factories went up in flames earlier this month. Newspapers have published an offer of 100,000 marks reward for information leading to the arrest of saboteurs.—*Reuter*.

propose that the Ruhr industries be placed under the control of the Big Four, plus Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

"The industries would be run by a corporation or central board with regional boards for each principal industry. Such a project has been under consideration for many months, but it has now reached a more definitive form. But Mr Bevin is likely to insist that Russian participation be conditional on two factors: 1, that Russia agrees to immediate unification economically of Germany, and 2, that Russia takes no further unilateral action in dealing with the German industry in Eastern Germany, especially Upper Silesia."

On the second point, the correspondent says Russia might be prepared to share control of the German heavy industry in the East if Poland and Czechoslovakia were given a voice in the control.

"The United States and Britain would probably raise no objections provided that Belgium and Holland were allowed to participate," he concluded.—*Reuter*.

constantly in action. Play slowed down during the second-half, in which Arsenal pressed hard for the equaliser, but failed to pierce the French defence.—*Reuter*.

## Present U.S. Foreign Policy To Continue

### TRUMAN CALLS FOR EXERCISE OF WISDOM AND RESTRAINT

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—**President Truman declared in a statement to-day that America's present foreign policy will be continued by him and the Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, as a national programme, with the support of both Democrats and Republicans.

"Members of both parties, in and out of Congress, have participated in the inner council in preparing and in actually carrying out the foreign policies of our Government. It has been a national and not a party programme. It will continue to be a national programme insofar as the Secretary of State and I are concerned," the President said.

"I firmly believe our Republican colleagues, who have worked intelligently and co-operatively with us in the past, will do so in future. My concern is not about those in either Party who know the seriousness of the problems which confronts us in our foreign affairs."

"Those who share the great problems are united and divided by them. My concern is lest any in either Party should seek in this field the opportunity to achieve personal notoriety or partisan advantage by the exploitation of sensationalism, or by the mere creation of a controversy."

The President said he accepted the people's verdict in returning a Republican Congress in the spirit in which all good citizens accepted the result of any fair election, but added: "This political situation threatens serious difficulties."

"Only by the exercise of wisdom and restraint and constant determination to place the interests of our country above all other interests can we meet and solve the problems ahead of us. The stake is large. Our great internal strength and our eminent position in the world are not, as some may too easily assume, indestructible."

"I shall proceed also in the belief that members of Congress will discharge their duties with full realization of their responsibility. Inevitably, the issue will arise between the President and Congress."

No Government Changes  
In reply to questions, the President said he had no plans for any changes in the Administration.

Meanwhile, says William Hardcastle, Reuter's Correspondent, Republicans have been quick to endorse President Truman's policy statement and to pledge co-operation with him in working for peace and prosperity, on both domestic and foreign fronts.

The Republican Senator, Mr Owen Brewster, said to-day: "His words are worthy of the great office he holds. He shows that he is an American before a Democrat. I am sure he will find the Republicans will meet him in the same spirit and with the same objectives in mind—the welfare of the nation rather than any partisan advantage."

Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, forecast there should be "no lack of co-operation between the two parties. We hope President Truman's conduct of his office will accord with his words."

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr Carroll Reece, stated: "I am confident the President will find an abundance of goodwill among Republican leaders and membership of Congress."—*Reuter*.

## SECURITY BLACK-OUT ON MONTY'S MOVEMENTS

**LONDON, NOV. 11.—**Although the resources of Scotland Yard are seriously taxed by the new wave of crime, plans are now complete to combat any attempt by Jewish terrorists to fulfil their threats of violence in Britain.

Military authorities are co-operating with the Special Branch of the Yard and detectives.

A security black-out was imposed to-day on the movements of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

It was learned from an authoritative military source in London that every available man will be mustered and will parade for to-morrow's opening of Parliament. Secret instructions have been issued to various commanders.

Special precautions will be taken to guard the King and Queen and other important people, and armed men of the Special Branch will mix with the crowds. At points along the route to the House of Commons there will be the latest and most efficient two-way

radio-telephone patrol cars ready to receive instructions from a central information, to Operation Road at Scotland Yard.

The provincial police have also been informed of the necessity of being prepared.

Although the Yard have no definite information that terrorists are in London, they consider it advisable to accept the information which has reached them on its face value and are consequently taking no chances.

Information warning the authorities that Jewish terrorists had planned and intended to make attacks in London, and highly placed individuals in England first came into the hands of the Special Branch of the Yard six weeks ago. It is understood, however, that the Branch have

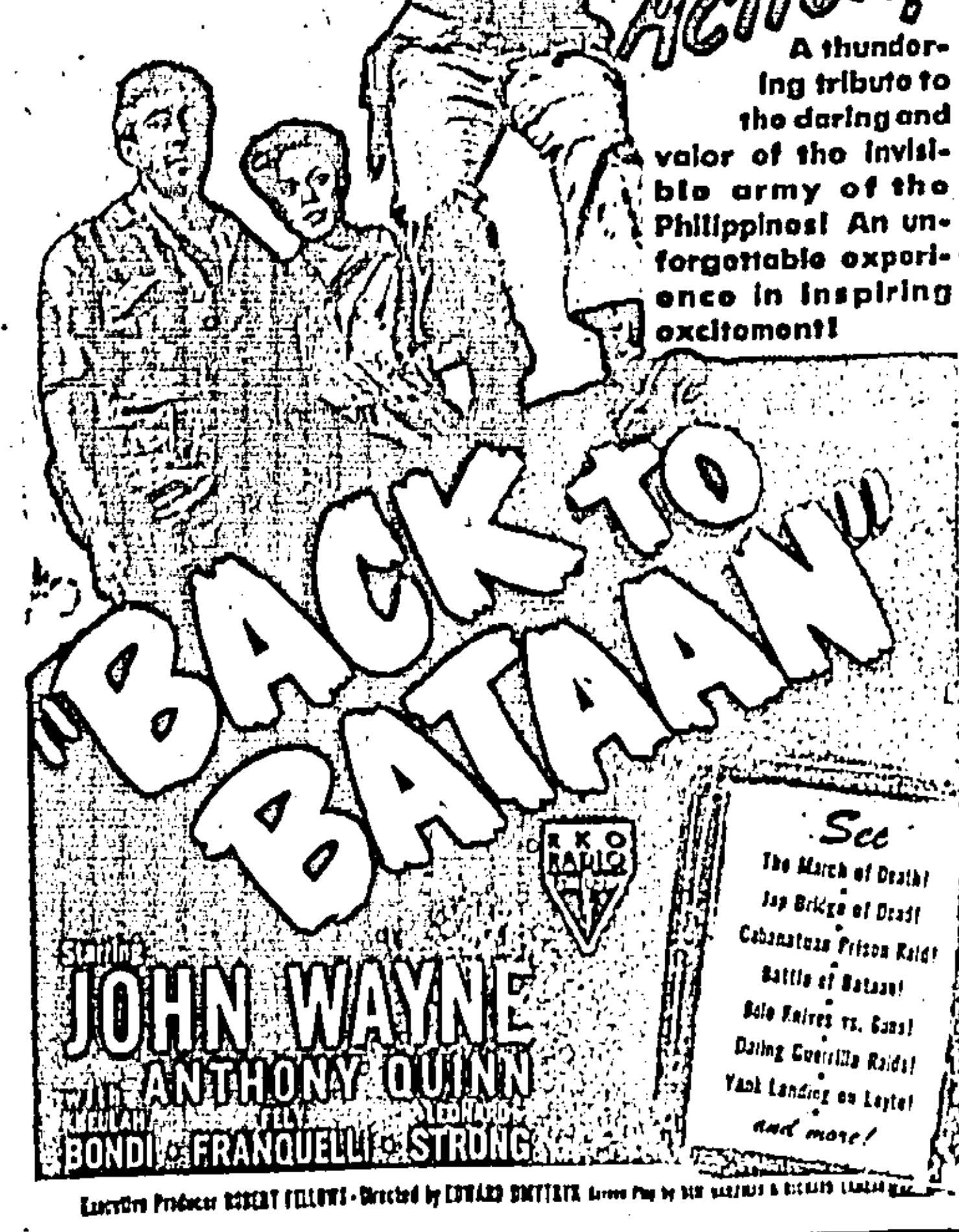
(Continued on Page 4)



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## Reliability Of British Public On Rails

(By F. Wirth)

IN 1945 the British public spent more than £210 millions on travel by the four main-line railways and on the London rail transport system, and almost £170 millions on shifting goods up and down the country. A simple computation will show the average expenditure on rail transportation for each inhabitant, man, woman and child, thus amounts to the substantial sum of £8 sterling a year.

There could, perhaps, be no better proof of the integration of Britain's railways with the country's economic life than this large gross income, maintained over a period of years despite heavy competition of road transport and, to some extent, of coastal shipping.

The strength of the railways' position is, of course, due to the excellence of their performance, reliability and endurance, especially under battle conditions as shown during the late war. But this is not the whole explanation. Their success must, to a very large measure, also be credited to the fullest application of science, technical and commercial, to the job of running this gigantic, nationwide organisation.

The largest of the four big railway companies operating in Britain is the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (L.M.S.), founded in 1923 as a result of amalgamation of thirty-five separate railway systems. It is also the biggest single commercial enterprise in the country. Its achievements in adopting scientific principles to railway operations can, therefore, be regarded as typical of Britain's transport by rail.

Research, and application of the result of research, is to be found in every branch of railway operation. Permanent way provides a good example. To the layman the railway running line—the track—has remained unaltered, but in fact all the main track components—rails, chairs, sleepers and ballast—as well as the method of manufacture and maintenance, have been entirely altered during the past twenty years or so. The track which Britain possessed after the first world war would not have been suitable for the intensive mileage of high-speed trains in operation in 1939.

### Rapid Progress

Continuous attention has been given to improvements in structural design, materials and methods. Rapid progress has been made in the use of reinforced concrete, in both its pre-cast and in situ forms, with ordinary and pre-stressed reinforcement.

No department of railway operations has been so many and so rapid improvements in the past quarter of a century, however, as signalling and telecommunication. A high standard of safety for passengers has been achieved, during the whole lifetime of L.M.S. passenger services, have travelled 1,136,000,000 miles for each fatal casualty due to train accidents. A very extensive introduction of electric track circuits on the main lines and at stations and junctions has been one of the great steps towards greater safety.

A track circuit is a device by which a train occupying a section of line is automatically protected by signals. The section is insulated and electric current switched into

### Teleprinter Circuits

The widespread introduction of powerful coloured light signals suggests that the days of the familiar semaphore signals on the high-speed main lines of the British railways are numbered. The advantages of the coloured light over the semaphore are especially noticeable in congested areas and under difficult weather conditions. For several years past the railways have been successfully experimenting with automatic systems of train warning control, which only war-conditions have delayed.

Telecommunication has equally high priority in development work. The old railway telegraph is now almost extinct. Its place has been taken by high-speed teleprinter circuits linking practically all the main centres. The railway exchange trunk telephone network is growing almost every day. During the war a complete system of radio telephone, linking all the principal stations, was ready to be put into operation at a moment's notice in case of a serious breakdown in wired communications, or an enemy invasion.

Much care and scientific thought is given to the development of rolling-stock—the direct earning asset of the railway. The old problem of increasing power-to-weight ratio in engines is being successfully solved and the fast-running modern locomotive is 10 to 30 per cent more powerful than its predecessor of similar weight.

### Conversion to Oil

Radically new designs have been studied; tests have been made with a condensing turbine locomotive and with one employing a boiler pressure of 900 lb. per square inch. The conversion of 485 heavy freight locomotives from coal to oil burning has been announced by the LMS as part of the save-the-coal programme initiated by the British Government. The LMS alone will thus save 380,000 tons of coal, and more coal will be left to factories or homes by converting to oil burning. The fast-running modern locomotive is 10 to 30 per cent more powerful than its predecessor of similar weight.

In 1933 the LMS established a scientific research department to concentrate all resources into a single unit for the needs of all departments. The chemical and paint laboratories, together with textile



Emir Sefi Al Islam Abdullah, eldest son of the King of the Yemen, recording a message at the British Broadcasting Corporation, London, to be broadcast to his people in the Arab Service of the BBC. He visited Broadcasting House while he was in London as head of the Yemen delegation to the Palestine Conference.

and metallurgical laboratories, formed the nucleus of the new organisation. To these were added sections dealing with engineering research and physics respectively. Of the 150 employees of the department, sixty are fully-qualified scientific graduates, many with research experience before joining the Company's service.

The application of scientific methods is not restricted only to the physical aspects of railway operations.

The various administrative and commercial activities, too numerous to list, are all being put on a scientific and, therefore, more economic basis. To give an instance: through scientific co-ordination the number of types of paper used for advertising and operating publications and printed forms has been reduced from 50 to 12. The number of forms was reduced by 50 per cent, with a saving of £150,000 per annum.

### Train Timing

Diagrammatic train timing, meticulous compilation of working timetables, loading tables for each section, survey of traffic density, rationalisation of goods terminal and carriage operations, surveys of traffic potentialities in each of the Company's thirty-five districts are but a few examples of the great effort to develop the most efficient transportation of passengers and goods by rail.

One of the tremendously interesting developments in railway operations has been the organisation and expansion of "pre-shipment" and "post-shipment" services for freight traffic. This means that Britain's railways now take care of merchandise not only while it is being transported by rail, but ensure that it is properly handled all the way from the sender to the receiver.

After considerable research and experiments, containers for merchandise traffic were brought into general use in the late twenties. The advantage of container transport—reduced packing costs, less risk of damage and pilferage, the benefits of door-to-door service—strongly appealed to the public and the stock of LMS containers rapidly rose from 1,800 in 1929 to 8,000 in 1938.

The container stock is of many types, fitted internally for specific traffic, such as furniture, bicycles or confectionery, and others are constructed with special insulation.

## MIDLAND NEWSLETTER

(By R. C. Scott)

A German prisoner-of-war, an ex-schoolmaster from Frankfurt, is carving the side of an altar for Chilvers Coton Parish Church, Nuneaton, which his fellow countrymen destroyed in an air raid. All that remained of the church after the raid was the tower.

The Germans have helped to re-erect the churchyard and an eminent Bavarian sculptor executed an imposing figure of Christ with outstretched arms in east concrete. A German stonemason has carved a font and made other ornaments estimated to cost twenty thousand pounds. The roof is ready to erect on the old part of the church which other Germans have helped to rebuild.

Twenty-year-old, radio star Peggy O'Neil paid a visit to the opening ceremony of Stratford-on-Avon's Mop where as a child she had helped her showman father manage the merry-go-round. "I often slipped away in those days to sing a song for the showmen and I used to tell them that one day they would have to pay to hear me sing," she told a reporter.

Over two years ago a young Cypriot, Pilot Officer Chris Charalambous, lost his life while on bombing operations. Chris was the first Cypriot in the RAF to gain his wings, and when spending leaves with friends in Rugby he used to talk at length about his scheme for taking back £350 to provide a winter supply for his native village. A fund was opened, and although Chris will never take back the money his friends in Rugby are organising concerts so that the little Cypriot village shall have its water supply as a memorial to the young airman who lost his life in a raid on the Milan marshalling yards.

### Memorial Problem

The villagers of Bishops Cleeve, Warwickshire, are split over the problem of the 1914-18 war memorial. Shall it be moved from its present position in the village hall to the Parish Church? Yes, say the parish council and point out that a recent parish meeting voted in favour of its removal. The question arose because complaints were made that the memorial plaque had been desecrated during dances. Beer had been thrown over it, it was said, and on one occasion a wreath was taken away and found later at Leamington Spa. But now some of the villagers are organising a petition for the plaque to stay where it is on the grounds that the Memorial Hall belongs to the village whereas all the villagers are not connected with the Church. To settle the matter once and for all another parish meeting was called for October twenty-four.

Summoned at Nottingham for not having a dog licence, Mrs Terry of Cranston drive, Nottingham, protested that she should have been reminded by the authorities. "I am brought here just because of a slip of the tongue," she complained. "If I forget my income tax I get a notice letter reminding me. If I over-look my dog licence, I also receive a reminder. I forget my wireless licence and I get three reminders. But when I forget my dog licence I end up here." Despite her plea she was fined seven and sixpence and that she wouldn't forget next time.

Stopped by a five-year-old Douglas Freer of Nelson Street, Market Harborough, was discharged from the Army two years ago with nerves shattered by London air raids. Today he is the hero of the town. While cycling through the town Freer saw a heavy cart horse galloping madly towards a group of children in a busy shopping centre pulling a cart behind it. He gave chase on his bicycle, dismounted and flung himself at the horse's head and pulled it to a stop barely a foot from two prams with babies inside. No body was hurt and when the owner collected the horse Freer stole away.

Church and cinema are under one roof at Radford, Coventry, where on Sunday evenings the joy of Savoy patrons is passed by the choir as they proceed upstairs to the ballroom in which services are held. This unusual combination results from recent discovery that a hall being used for services (the church was blitzed) was unsafe so the Savoy management offered the ballroom.

### Yunnan-Indo-China Railway Negotiations

Nanking, Nov. 11.—Talks on technical aspects of the Sino-French Treaty regarding the Yunnan-Indo-China Railway have entered the final stage and are progressing smoothly, it was learned to-night. Dr Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, entertained M. Jacques Meyer, French Ambassador, to China, and members of the French delegation at a luncheon party at the Foreign Minister's official residence to-day.—Central News.

### RIOTS IN TEHRAN

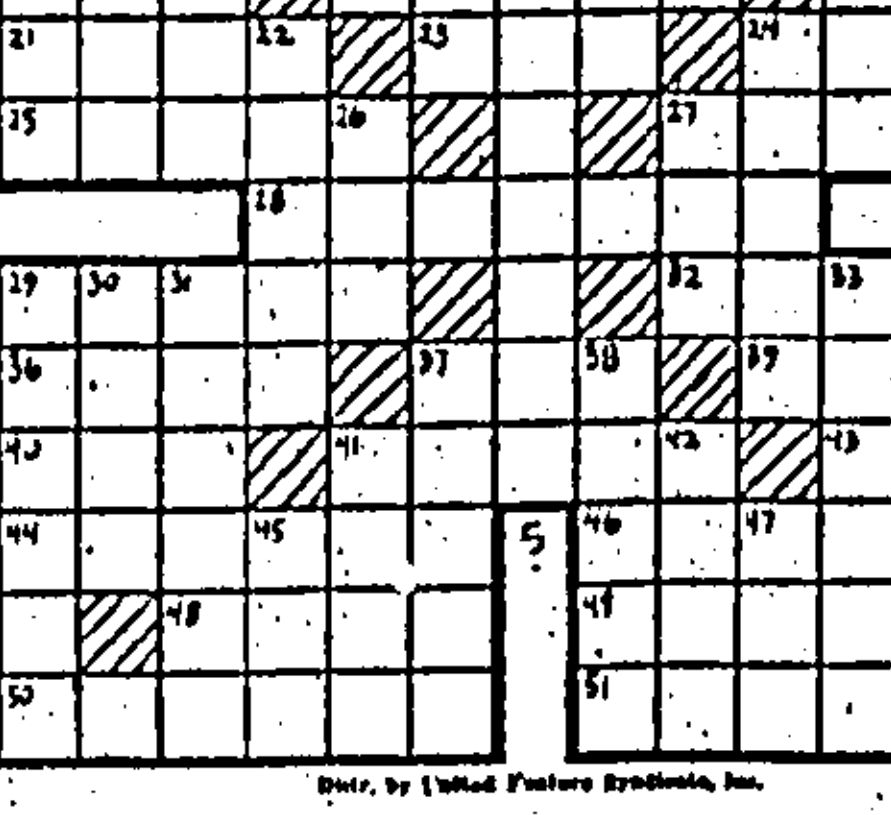
Tehran, Nov. 11 (UP).—In pre-election rioting between Tudeh (pro-Communist) railway workers and government supporters, one worker was killed and eight seriously injured in a battle which occurred in the railway station. The Tudeh press blamed Premier Ghassemlou, Democratic Party supporters, but apparently it was the railway police who fired on the Tudeh demonstrators.

## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS  
1—Short knife  
2—Theatrical  
3—Tall innately  
4—Woe to eat  
5—Arched  
6—Carrying on  
7—Kindred  
8—Flat-bottomed  
9—Purpose  
10—Voice range  
11—Disorder  
12—Olive's name  
13—Partners of India  
14—Johns  
15—Pagan  
16—Pragmatic  
17—The atmosphere  
18—Wager  
19—Solidary  
20—Noun suffix  
21—Country  
22—Adjoining  
23—China  
24—Mass (comb.)  
25—Term  
26—Capital of Greece  
27—Short dark  
28—Oddities of  
29—China (var.)  
30—Security  
31—Firebox (var.)

- DOWN  
1—Often called  
2—Allegory  
3—Empty space  
4—The  
5—Portress  
6—Father  
7—Merry  
8—Oriental  
9—Direct letter  
10—(pl.)  
11—Jewelry  
12—Ball team  
13—Mountain lion  
14—Scent  
15—Sliters of  
16—Mothers  
17—Fried  
18—Charge for  
19—Utters oath  
20—Deported  
21—Each of two  
22—Kind of pigeon  
23—Dash  
24—Lion  
25—Cow  
26—Tires  
27—Work with  
28—Needles  
29—Leak of church  
30—Faster than  
31—Set of sails



Drawn by United Features Syndicate, Inc.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The average player does entirely too much signalling. Moreover, he is entirely too "honest" with his high and low discards. Observe East's all-revealing actions in to-day's deal.

South-South vulnerable.  
NORTH  
♦ A 8 7 0 2  
♦ K Q 5  
♦ A Q 8  
♦ A 7  
WEST  
♦ J  
♦ 10 9 8  
♦ J 5 4 3  
♦ 8 6 3 2  
EAST  
♦ 4  
♦ J 4 2  
♦ K 10 9 6  
♦ K 10 9 5 4  
SOUTH  
♦ K Q 10 9 8  
♦ A 6 3  
♦ 7 2  
♦ Q J

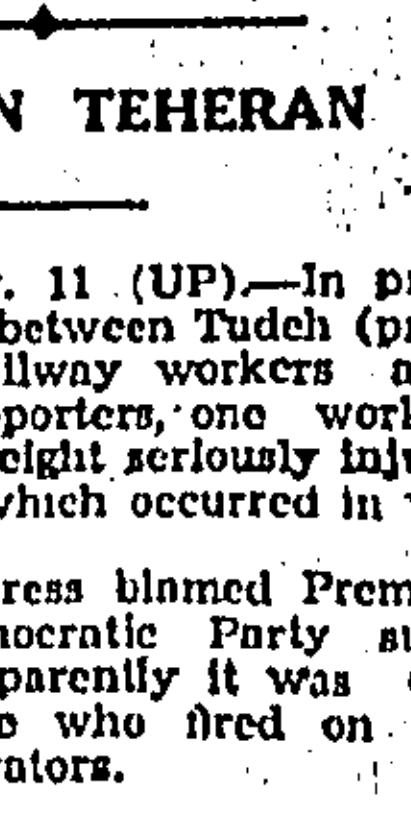
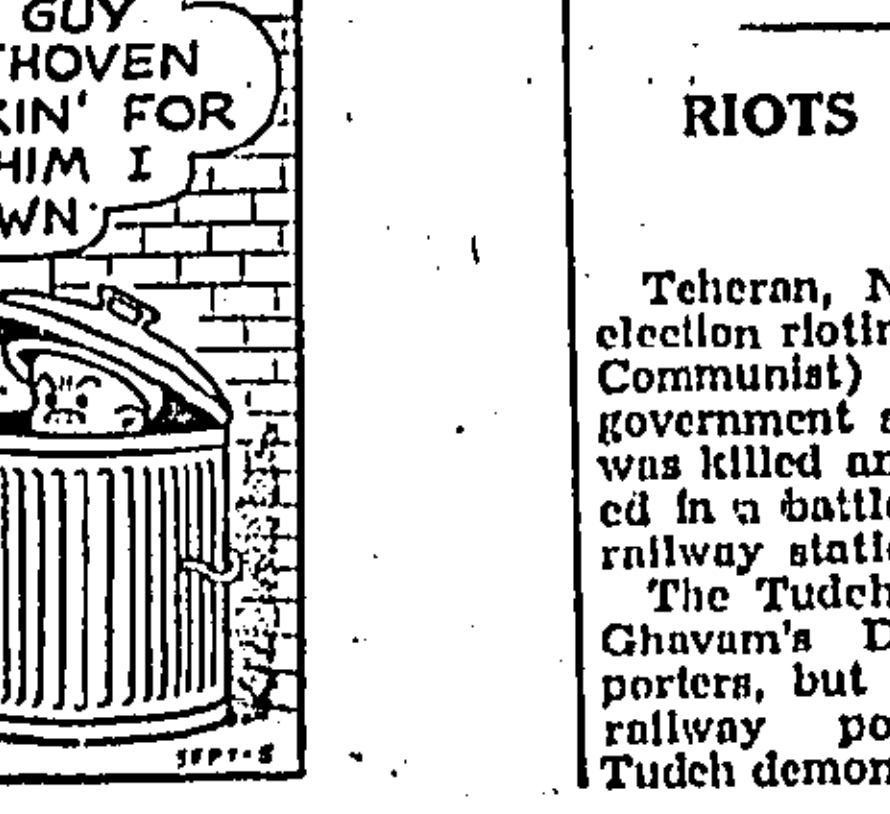
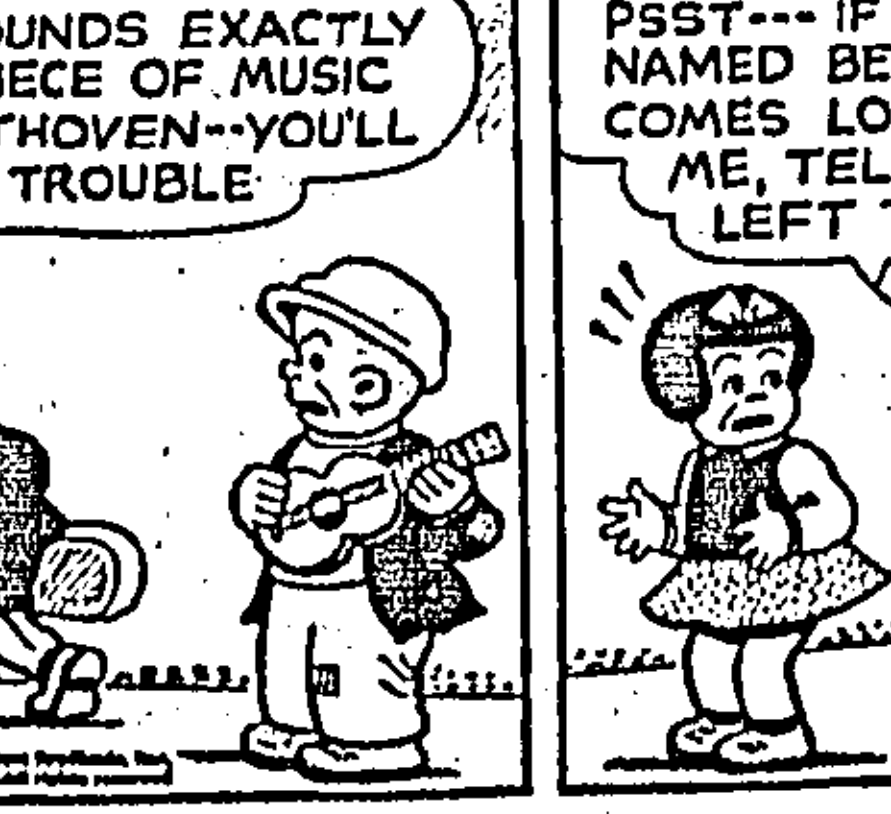
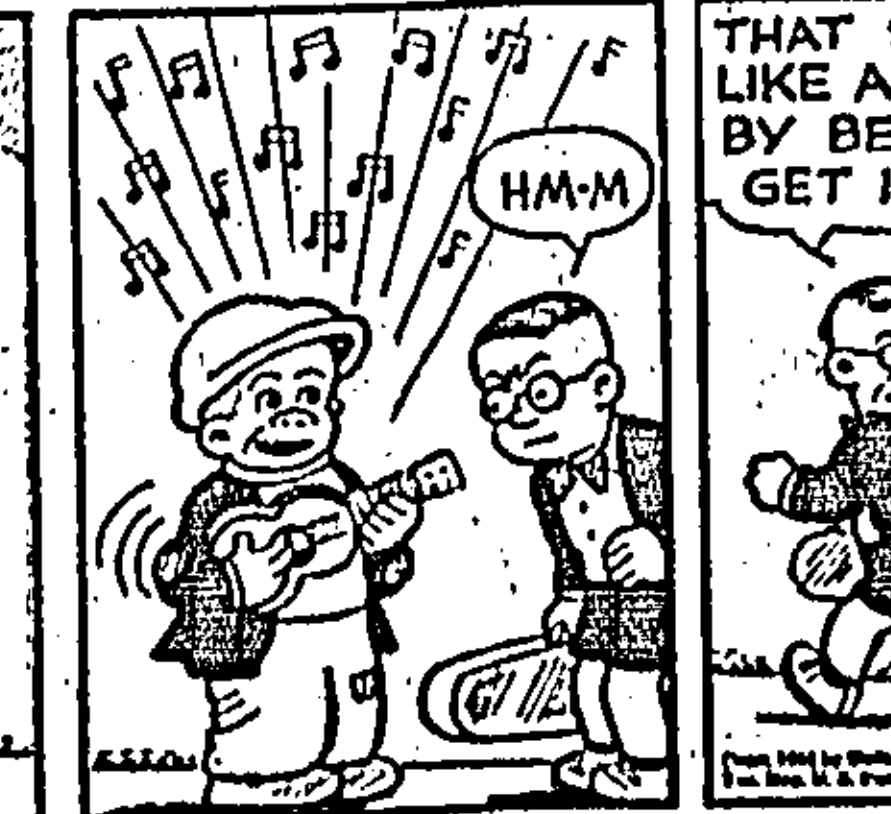
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 spade Pass 3 diamonds Pass  
2 spades Pass 4 no trump Pass  
3 diamonds Pass 5 spades Pass  
4 no trump Convention.  
West opened the heart ten. The queen won, and declarer played three rounds of spades, giving the opponents the chance to discard—and perhaps to signal. East was obliging to

the point of sheer altruism! On the second trump lead he took the occasion, by discarding the club ten, to assure West that he need have no fear concerning the club suit, and on the third spade East completed this bit of partner soothing by discarding the diamond ten. Obviously, when West got in he could lead either diamonds or clubs with impunity!

Unfortunately, West could not have gained the lead with the proverbial crowbar, but South did gain invaluable information about the winning way to play the hand. Knowing East to be an honest signaler, South was in no doubt concerning the location of the minor-suit kings. So he merely cashed his hearts (to strip that suit), then led the club queen to the ace, eschewing the finesse, and returned dummy's second club. East, in with the club king he had prominently advertised, now was helpless. A diamond return was patently bad, so he led another club. That was just as bad, however, because South discarded a diamond while he ruffed in dummy. If East had, done no signalling whatsoever, South almost certainly would have taken both minor-suit finesses, and lost the slam.

By Ernie Bushmiller

### NANCY Among the Old Masters





## American Mistrust— It's Three Parts Worry, One Part Fad

by R. M. MacCOLL

A FRIEND of mine who works in a French mission in Washington returned the other day after three weeks' leave in Paris. That evening, as we dined together, he said: "What on earth is happening here about Russia? My taxi-driver declared war on the Soviets three times on the way up from the station."

War talk—which means war with Russia—is to be heard on all hands these days. Normally one's taxi-driver would at this time of the year be slipping comments over his shoulder about the World Series (baseball), or perhaps describing with gloomy satisfaction how his wife managed to get a steak at last.

The least politically minded seem to have caught the infection. Russian intentions, Russian "aggressions," present and potential, haunt the dinner table, the bar and even the buses and trams.

America is a country of fads, and to some extent the present wave of war talk is a fad—but only to some extent.

The preoccupation with Russia by the man in the bowling alley is perhaps one part fad and three parts genuine worry. For, with one or two exceptions, the tone is worry.

It is noticeable that there is far more war talk than there was even in the last few months before Pearl Harbor, back in 1941.

Then there was a comfortable feeling that "it can't happen here." Now even die-hard isolationists living in Indiana, Colorado or Oklahoma must accept long-range rockets, super bombing planes and, above all, the atom bomb, as part of their scheme of things.

### The Musings

ROLLING out constantly from Press and radio, newspaper columnist confront the suburbanite with pursued-mouth musings on when Russia will march, along with the orange juice in the morning.

In the evening, as he tries to relax by his radio in the little house at Winchester Heights, he has to take more sinister predictions along with the singing commercials.

Part of the news recently has bludgeoned millions into considering the one thing they passionately do not want, and do not want to think about—War.

The Wallace row was a fine example. Wallace or Byrnes? Whose ideas meant peace?

The man in the bowling alley is hopelessly confused about the atom bomb.

When he reads that "other countries will have the atom bomb in five or ten years" there is only one "other country" in his mind—Russia.

Where does Britain stand in American estimation? Well, poor old Britain is not apt to get the worst of both worlds.

Americans see nothing inconsistent in branding Britain at one and the same time as a hopelessly weakened second-class Power "all washed up," and as a tough, ruthless "imperialist" nation dragging the enslaved Dominions along in chains.

(A writer in the well-informed Washington Post described Mr. Ernest Bevin the other day as "Foram Secretary of the British Empire").

### Favourite Stick

BRITAIN'S "imperialism" is a favourite stick alike of the straight Anglophobe and of the Left-wing. They blandly ignore what is happening in India, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Another paradox. America's style is the picture of a Britain which is simultaneously a reactionary, mob-organised and anti-Communist country of absurd feudal customs, and a Socialist-Communist menace which is already in limbo politically.

The negative result of the recent preoccupation with Russia has been that Britain has come in for rather fewer kicks than are usually her share (Palestine excepted).

But the Chicago Tribune (circulation 1,000,000 daily in the Middle West) had this by way of graceful tribute when Field-Marshal Montgomery arrived in the United States:

"The reputation was founded on a local success at Alamein made possible by an enormous build-up of U.S. Lend-Lease tanks, planes, lorries and supplies. His tactics were derived from the last war."

The American landings in North Africa turned his "last war" into a rout. Britain has no contribution to make to the partnership with America either in military might or in military brains.

### The Splutters

THE isolationism of the Tribune is not isolated. Newspapers in Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona and elsewhere would make English readers blink. New York and Washington do all right, too.

Some "reactionary" commentators, men with multi-million audiences, are fast evolving away from friendliness. Recently a man who used to be a warm admirer during the Pathé of Britain, spluttered angrily over what he called "British insolence" in Mr. A. J. A. French.

The Russian concentration on America in the past few weeks has led to some discussion on Britain's future course of action.

Writers have seen or thought they saw, subtle signs that Britain was "sitting this one out," and letting America and Russia settle the polemic on their own.

Few people take seriously the proposition that Britain will ever move

### MacColl Says:

THIS IS a frank article, a considered view of what Americans are thinking and saying to-day. Too many people in England still comfortably assume that "common language," common traditions, common law, make Britain automatically loved and respected by all Americans. They don't necessarily. I believe more is to be gained by honestly recognizing our differences, than by storing them up.

squarely over into the Russian camp. That, like war, is devalued "unthinkable," but the possibility of Britain being less in the American camp, a rather different thing is taken into consideration.

That too, is a worrying thought, although most Americans regard the world to-day as an axe-stricken, poverty-ridden battleground for the two colossal nations, Britain being away behind the "colossal class."

### The Irritant

PALESTINE, with all the painful balance it must strike in a country with a big Jewish population, is the final irritant.

It produces picketing of British consulates, broken windows at a British Government office in New York, riots at newsreels showing British troops in Jerusalem, and playwright Ben ("The Front Page") Hecht's exaggeratedly malicious anti-British propaganda vehicle, "A Flag is Born," now running on Broadway.

But remember, the Briton rarely encounters anything but courtesy and friendliness in America, whether in "Chicagoism," New England, the South or Far West.

In the thousands of miles I have covered in the United States I have been the recipient of many acts of generosity and kindness, heard many pleasant things said of Britain.

If one American can still call another a "dam Yankee" and mean it, it's not surprising that he mutters about a "dam Liney" now and then.

Lord Lethbridge, one of the best ambassadors Britain ever sent here, once said: "Anglo-American relations are always difficult to talk about."

Difficult or not, a great deal of talking is done about them, and I think it is time for a little action as well. A moratorium on Transatlantic carping and a little more statesmanship on all levels would be just fine.

Paoing, Nov. 11.—The Central Health Administration has set aside C\$84,200,000.00 for the rehabilitation of Paoing's sanitary and health establishments.—Central News.

Warsaw, Nov. 11 (UP).—The death occurred here to-day of ex-Premier Julian Nowak, 81, who led the Polish Government in 1922-23 and later was Rector of the University of Krakow.

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"That antique bed you gave me must have been here since the inn was built—George Washington may have slept here, but I didn't!"

## Some Mistaken Ideas About Wages, Prices And Profits

by Bernard Harris

THEY are saying in Yorkshire that the next thing to go up in price will be woollen cloth. The reason is that workers in the industry have just been granted an increase in wages of 4s. to 6s. a week.

No one will begrudge the workers this extra money. Jobs in the Yorkshire woollen mills have never been highly paid, and it is time that the standards of other industries were approached.

But these pay increases have a habit of spreading.

They set up demands in other industries. And when the demands are conceded there is all too often no compensating increase in output. So up go prices.

Among the next to take home larger pay packets are likely to be the cotton workers and the textile finishers.

Before long the building workers will be asking for more. At their recent conference they decided that a reasonable minimum rate was 3s. an hour, instead of the present 2s. 6d. In the first half of this year alone about 5,500,000 of Britain's workers—roughly one in three of the total employed in industry—obtained a pay increase.

Compared with September 1939 the average increase in wage rates, as shown by Mr. Morrison's Digest of Statistics, is 61 per cent. For a substantial cross-section in industry 74 per cent, boys 74 per cent, men 66 per cent.

Owing to overtime and other factors, actual earnings have increased rather more than this.

### Girls Do Best

If you divide up the earnings between the different groups of workers you find that the girls have done the best, followed by the women, then the boys, and finally the men. The increase in pay-packets over a substantial cross-section in industry is girls 91 per cent, women 89 per cent, boys 74 per cent, men 66 per cent.

Now, if Mr. Dalton is to be relied on, the cost of living over the same period has risen by only 32 per cent. So, theoretically, those workers who do not pay tax are a great deal better off than they were before the war, while those in the lower tax brackets are a little better off.

I say "theoretically," for in actual fact very few people drawing a weekly wage are really better off. Pay packets may be heavier, but their contents go much less far than they did in 1939.

To conform to Mr. Dalton's claim that the cost of living is up by barely one-third you would be reduced almost to a bread-and-margarine existence.

Mr. H. J. Hutchinson, leader of the British delegation, was elected chairman and Dr. Moreno of Argentina and Mr. Robaglia of France were chosen as joint chairmen.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, Uruguay and Britain attended. Only the USSR refused to send delegates.

The fair and continues through November 12. This is the last session for such a widely attended conference and the following day will be the last of the conference.

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capital receives a larger share of the products of industry than labour. In other words, that after paying for raw materials and meeting taxes, the boss takes more than half what is left and the workers less than half.

Comments the bank: "Unless such beliefs are dispelled the affairs of a democracy can hardly be expected to proceed on a reasonably intelligent basis."

### The Facts

WHAT are the facts? To find them one has to go to the United States Department of Commerce, which has carried out detailed research into this problem. According to its calculations each dollar of industrial production, after excluding raw material costs, is divided thus:—

Workers, 61 per cent; overhead costs, 11½ per cent; Exercise and sales taxes, 5 per cent; income taxes, 13½ per cent; net profits, 9 per cent.

Thus, so far from capital taking more than labour, the share going to the workers was nearly seven times as large as that received by the boss (or the shareholders) after taxes had been deducted.

The bank rightly emphasises that this analysis has little meaning as a gauge of the fairness or unfairness of the distribution of income.

It is primarily of interest as an indication of the misunderstanding which underlies much of the current economic and political unrest.

"If the nation," it says, "is to recover from the effects of war with a minimum of further industrial production, there is an urgent need for more effective means of bringing such facts to the attention of those who work and those who vote."

No Comparable Figures

UNFORTUNATELY, in Britain there are no figures comparable with those prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

But if they were available there is no reason to believe that they would be widely different, except, perhaps, that the proportion going in taxation would be substantially higher than in the United States.

To the credit, the chairman of some of our big industrial companies have appreciated the importance of this sort of information and have made their own special contribution to our knowledge.

Lord Macgillivray reveals that last year Imperial Chemical Industries paid £31,800,000 in wages, salaries and pensions.

The sum distributed in net dividend on the company's capital was £3,200,000. Here we have a ratio in favour of labour of almost 10 to 1.

In the four years to March 1944 the Yorkshire iron-works-building firm of Charles Roberts and Company paid £1,588,885 in wages and £225,200 in interest on capital. This gives a ratio of 7 to 1 in favour of labour.

A Trifling Part

BUT the experience of individual companies tells only a trifling part of the story. We want the facts for industry as a whole.

Since he introduced his Monthly Digest of Statistics last January Mr. Morrison has been busy adding to the information it contains.

"You can now learn at a glance how many pairs of slippers we are producing, how many tons of spent oxide Britain consumes, how many goatskins she has in stock.

But you can't learn how much the boss gets and how much the workers get. I think it is time Mr. Morrison asked the experts in the Government's Central Statistical Office to get busy and find out. For the information is vital.

It would reinforce Sir Stafford Cripps's plea in Edinburgh recently that the only way to improve living standards is by larger production.

The workers cannot increase their share of the cake by seeking to snatch some crumbs from the boss's slice. The only course is to make the cake bigger by producing more.

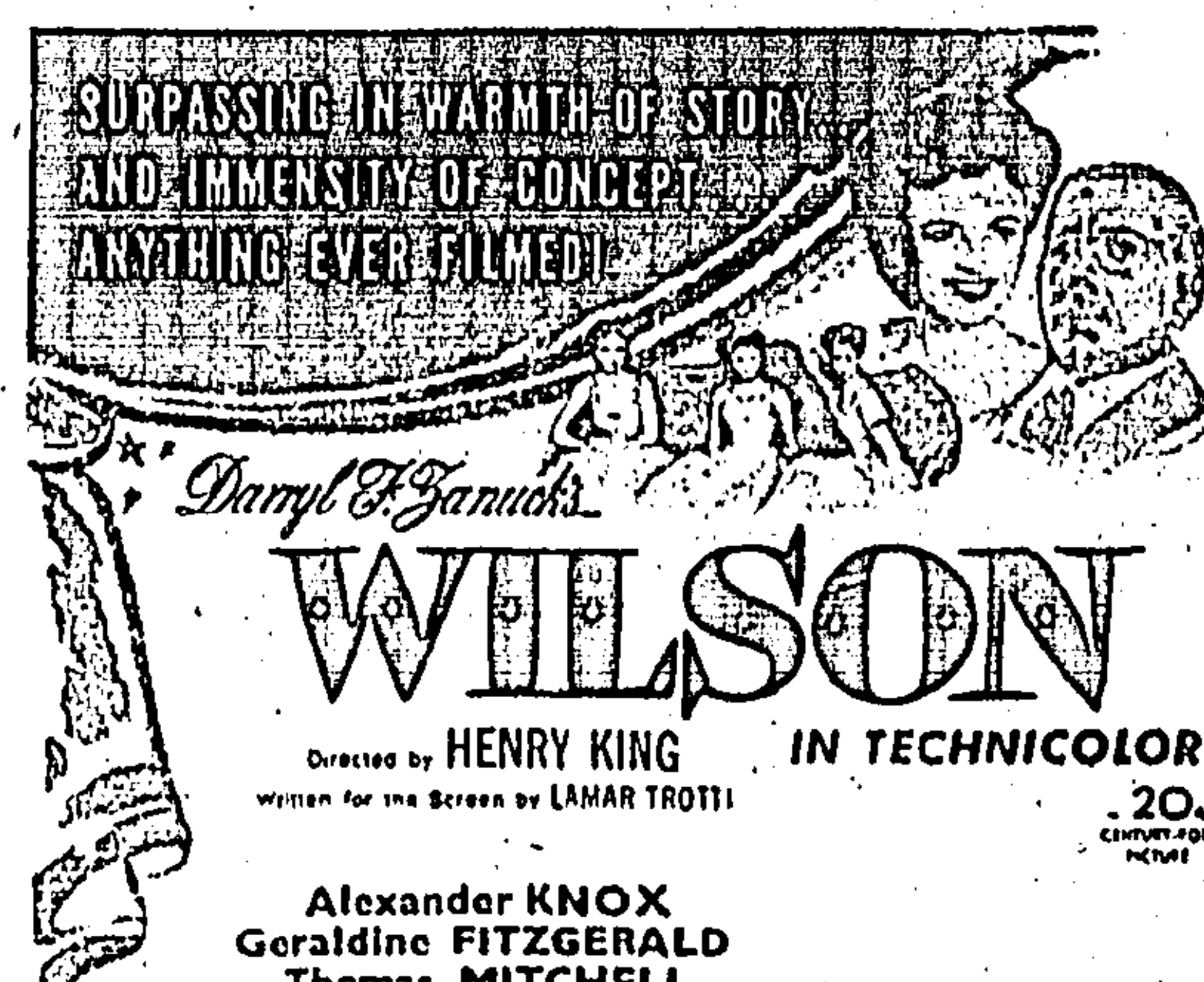
As Sir Stafford said: "Money, wages and salaries, shorter hours and better conditions, holidays with pay and all such matters are dependent upon what we can produce. It is no good wages going up if prices rise with them—we are no better off."

So it is up to you, Mr. Morrison. Let us know the facts.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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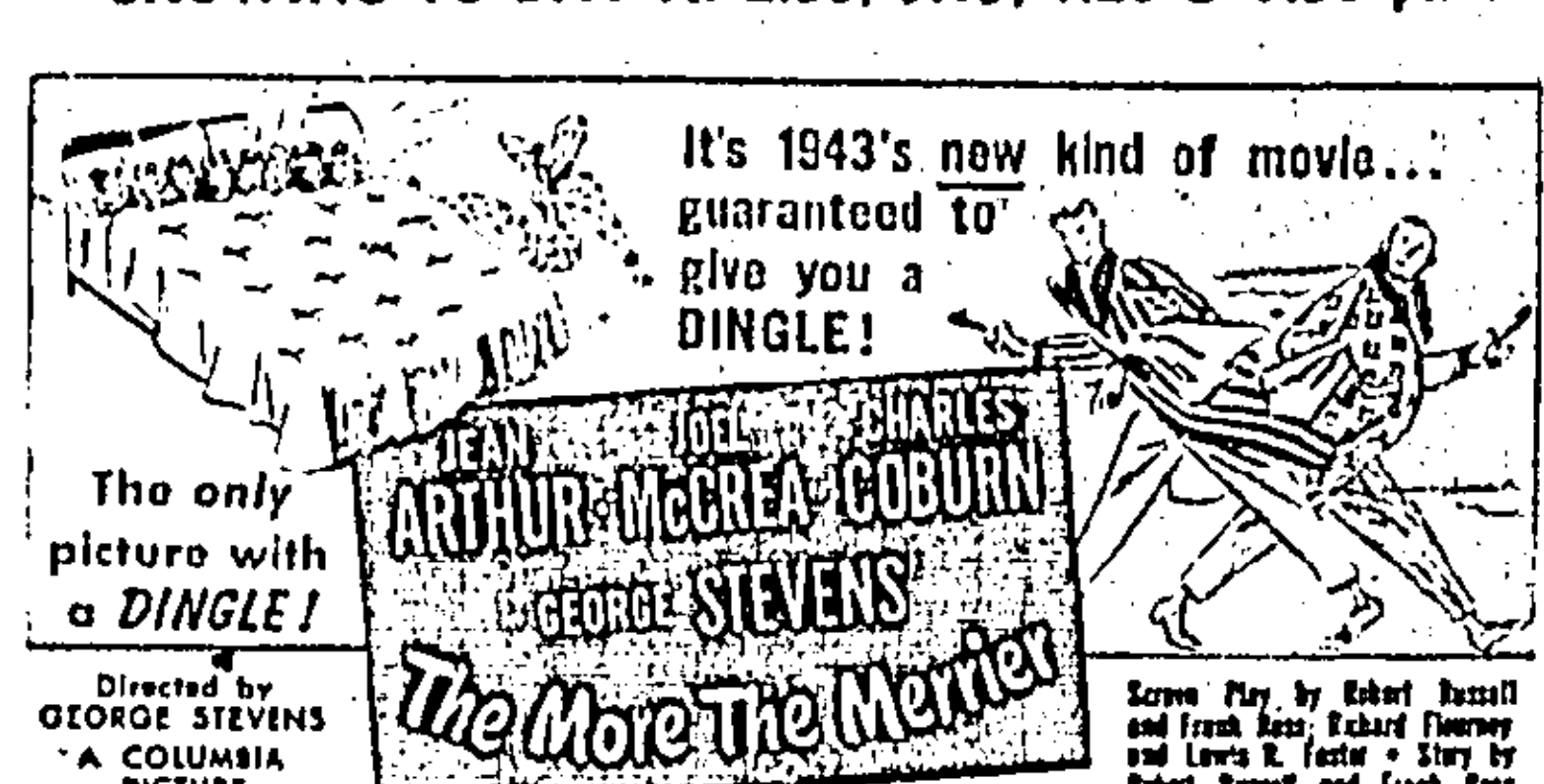
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